

BOARD OF TRADE HEARS MARSHALL BOOST DEFENSE

Vice President Would Have
Young Americans Taught
to "Fire Guns."

INDORSES SANE POLICY

Body Adopts Resolution Fa-
voring Referendum on
Local Prohibition.

SPIRITED DEBATE ON THE ISSUE

Representative Lloyd, of Schools Sub-
committee, Says Citizens Will Be
Given What They Want.

An address by Vice President Marshall in which he endorsed a policy of preparedness and a plan of school and college education "to teach young Americans how to fire a gun," a promise of support of "District legislation as favored by District citizens" by Representative Lloyd, chairman of the house Committee on District Schools, and the adoption of a resolution calling upon Congress to grant Washingtonians the right to vote on District prohibition were features of one of the largest meetings in the history of the Board of Trade, held in the New Willard Hotel last night.

Vice President Marshall introduced himself as a "stranger" to business men of Washington and thereafter kept his audience in a mirthful spirit with his running fire of jestful comments.

"We have kept our course by reason of the fact we have not gone to extremes," he said. "There are two opposing forces in nature, the centrifugal and centripetal. And there are two forces at work now on the matter of preparedness. I am for preparedness, for something to be done to see that no hostile foot ever be placed in this republic of America."

"But I observe some men want 40-timer guns placed on every fifteen inch in this country. There are others who say there is no danger. They would meet hostilities with brass bands and banquets if they came over here."

"Now it seems to me that between those two extremes—the one absolutely military and the other absolute supineness—there is a middle course. I want a reasonably large army and a reasonably large navy."

For Military Training.

"Then I want some sort of education in the schools and colleges of America whereby our young men may be taught three things—how to take care of their health, how to take orders and how to fire a gun."

Representative Lloyd told his audience: "You can't get what you ought to have if you are abusive and show an ill will and criticize those who do not agree with your views as to what should be done for the District of Columbia. What we need on the hill is your advice and assistance. Congress is anxious to secure it. You should be anxious to give it."

Often happens that a new member of Congress is hazy by being put on the District Committee. I am on that committee now, and I am anxious to know what you want. I believe the legislation for Washington is the legislation you want. I believe in local self-government, but whether you do not have the right of referendum or direct suffrage, you do have the right to assert your wishes and to be heard in Congress."

Favors Half-and-half.

"I feel the question of taxation should be settled during this Congress. I am of the opinion it is more important that this question of District taxation should be settled now than that it should be fixed on a basis of fifty-and-fifty."

The board, after a spirited discussion, adopted a resolution asking voting power of Congress to settle the matter of prohibition for the District. The resolution was presented by C. J. Gockeler, former secretary of the board, who explained it had been adopted by the executive committee and board of directors. Proponents for the resolution were Mr. Gockeler, William McK. Clayton, and Col. R. N. Harper, and opponents were Andrew Wilson, E. Hilton Jackson, and E. S. Brashers.

The board adopted the special report of its committee on a law dealing with the passing of bad checks, a special report from the library committee opposing the recommendation of the District Commissioners for appointive power of employees of the Public Library, and the annual reports of the streets and avenues and the public schools committee.

Other guests of honor were Representatives Tinkham and Dyer, who were seated with President Brandenburg on the rostrum.

German Munitions Plant Wrecked.

Amsterdam, Jan. 26.—Eleven men and women were killed and more than 300 injured by an explosion in a German munition factory at Offenbach, Hesse, on Sunday. Part of the city was wrecked.

Former Ambassador's Brother Dies.

Berlin, (via wireless), Jan. 26.—James Alexander Speck von Sternburg, brother of the late German Ambassador to the United States, died today, aged 60. He was one of the largest landowners in Germany.

Captured Prince Will Be Restored to Bride

Madrid, Jan. 26.—Prince Salm-Salm, who was arrested in South Africa early in the war while on a wedding trip, is at last to be restored to his bride.

The prince belongs to one of the oldest families of the Prussian aristocracy. After the rude intervention of his honeymoon, he was taken to Gibraltar and held prisoner. King Alfonso interceded with King George in his behalf.

The Spanish King's petition has been favorably received, and by suggestion of King George he has arranged with the German government for an exchange of Prince Salm-Salm for Col. Gordon, who has until recently been held prisoner in Germany.

MANY SHOT IN BERLIN RIOTS

Sixty Dead and 300 Wounded
as Result of Peace Demon-
stration, Is Report.

REIGN OF TERROR AS TWO MACHINE GUNS OPEN FIRE

Troops Mutiny, Refusing to Shoot
Down Crowds Shouting "We
Want Peace."

Special to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Scores were shot down during a peace demonstration in Berlin on January 12, according to the story of a "neutral" printed here today. More than sixty persons were killed and at least 300 wounded, this individual, who claims to have been in the German capital until January 15, declares. He pictures a reign of terror in which troops mutinied, refusing to fire on the rioters. Machine guns were then turned against the crowds, he says. His story follows:

"On January 8 a mob composed of women and children formed in the slums of Berlin and started towards Unter den Linden and the Imperial Palace. They were halted and dispersed by armed police."

"The government, foreseeing the approaching crisis, called in two regiments of the second Landsturm, garrisoned at Potsdam. The troops immediately began policing the district between Brandenburger-Tor and Arsenal-Platz. Mounted patrols were placed in the principal streets."

"On January 12, although the city was virtually under martial law, an immense mob gathered in the slums and formed into a long procession of misery, bearing huge black banners on which were painted in white such phrases as 'We Want Bread,' 'Give Us Back Our Husbands,' 'We Want Peace.'"

"The mob streamed amid the wildest excitement through the capital, passed yelling before the doors of the Reichstag, surged through Brandenburger-Tor and rushed along Unter den Linden towards the Imperial Palace and Arsenal-Platz, driving the mounted patrols before it."

"Suddenly two companies of soldiers barred the way. They were ordered to raise fire into the crowd. Not a man would raise his musket, but the mutinous troops drawing back unmasked two machine guns which immediately opened a destructive fire."

"No words can suffice to describe the horrible carnage ensuing. There was a veritable reign of terror while women and children, riddled with bullets, dropped by scores."

Charlton Returns;
Will Join Father

Bank Clerk Will Sail Saturday
for Future Home in
Porto Rico.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Jan. 26.—Porter Charlton, formerly of Washington, freed after serving a sentence for murdering his wife, arrived in New York on the Italian line steamer Arma today.

The young American bank clerk looked to be in good health, despite the five years and eight months he spent in American and Italian prisons. He was released on November 21, 1915.

Charlton expressed his determination to start life anew.

"I have been through a great deal of trouble," he said. "I am going to spend my life trying to live it down."

He will sail Saturday for Porto Rico to join his father, former Federal Judge Paul Charlton.

Bulgarians Checked.

Rome, Jan. 26.—Bulgarian troops advancing against Durazzo, in Albania, have been checked by the forces of Essad Pasha, president of Albania, says a dispatch from Durazzo.

"New York & Florida Special."

Finest train to Florida resorts, Atlantic Coast Line, 8:30 p. m. daily. All-steel Pullman train. 1405 N. Y. ave. tw. Adv.

STORY OF WOE TOLD BY MRS. MOHR AT TRIAL

Degrading and Distressing Ac-
count of a Wronged Wife
Is Given Jury.

WHISPERS HER STORY

Attorney Declares Defense
Will Not Be Based on
Unwritten Law.

ADMITS WIFE WAS JEALOUS

Counsel Declares Mrs. Mohr Loved
Husband with an "Undying
Fondness."

By SOPHIE TREADWELL.

Providence, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, on trial for murder, took the stand in her own defense this afternoon. She walked to the witness chair with quick steps and turned to face with calmness the rows of staring eyes. The crowded court room spread in eager lines before her. The crowd was absolutely still. There seemed to be neither breath nor movement in any of the closely packed human beings.

She stood a moment, one small black-gloved hand raised in the ancient pose of the truth-teller, her whole body rigid, held in a vise of stares. Then she relaxed into the chair and turned a long quiet look on the jury.

Immediately there was a breaking up of the tense stillness, a murmuring of tongues, a craning of necks, a rustling of papers, the quick sliding of pencils, and the waving of hands to messenger boys.

For Mrs. Mohr was on the stand—the woman accused of plotting her husband's death with his hostlers and chauffeur, hiring them to stop his automobile in a lonely road and shoot him.

Dr. C. Franklin Mohr was ambushed and killed the night of August 31 last while riding with Miss Emily Burger, his housekeeper. Today his widow started to tell the story that is depended on to clear her of the charge of complicity in his murder.

Mrs. Mohr Tells Story.

Mrs. Mohr told her story quietly without hesitations, but in a voice so weak that even the judge, who sat beside her, could not hear distinctly. Again and again she had to be admonished to speak more clearly for her own sake, that the jury might be able to understand her.

The story she told was most degrading and distressing: degrading to her, degrading to the dead man, distressing to all who had to listen. But it is the story her attorneys count upon most to free her, for it is the world old story of the wronged wife.

Before Mrs. Mohr took the stand, Arthur Cushing, her attorney, made the opening address for her defense. He said:

"Undying Fondness."

"We want you to understand we are not going to assume that this is an unwritten law case. Such a defense has no place in New England. We leave that to places further south and west. Even if Dr. Mohr was a very faithless and cruel husband, a worthless citizen, I believe he had a perfect right to live. We are making no effort to contradict this."

Mr. Cushing then went on to analyze the motives the State had given for Mrs. Mohr's part in the murder. He pointed out the theory that Mrs. Mohr could not have been both jealous and covetous at the same time, for "Jealousy has for its foundation sexual love, and is not a cold, calculating emotion, while covetousness of property is cold and loveless."

"We will say in all frankness," went on the lawyer, "that Mrs. Mohr was certainly jealous of her husband. She loved him in spite of abuse and of his unfaithfulness; she loved him. She always wanted in the midst of her litigation against him to become reconciled."

SECRETARY WILSON TO
RACE FOR SENATE?

Executive May Urge Cabinet Officer
to Enter Race Against Former Sena-
tor Knox in Pennsylvania.

That President Wilson may urge Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson to be a candidate for the toga now worn by Senator Oliver, of Pennsylvania, is a possibility advanced by A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic National Committee man from Pennsylvania, who was in Washington yesterday.

Secretary Wilson is regarded as about as strong a candidate as the Democrats can find to oppose former Senator Philander C. Knox, who will be the Republican candidate to succeed Oliver. The administration banks heavily on its labor record, and it is realized that if anything will swing Pennsylvania in behind a Democratic candidate it is the labor vote.

Col. House in Berlin.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Col. E. M. House, special envoy of President Wilson, arrived here today from Geneva.

British Labor Men Vote to Stand by Government in War

Bristol Conference, by Vote of 1,502,000 to 602,000,
Adopts Resolution Pledging Support—Indorsement
Given Recruiting Campaign.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Bristol, England, Jan. 26.—The British labor conference by a great majority today reversed its former attitude regarding the war. By a vote of 1,502,000 to 602,000 it adopted a resolution pledging the conference to assist the government so far as possible in the successful prosecution of the war.

The conference had previously adopted by a vote of 1,547,000 to 206,000 a resolution entirely approving the action of the parliamentary labor party in co-operating with other political parties in the national recruiting campaign.

The early proceedings were marked by an attack on the compulsory service bill by the president, William C. Anderson, member of Parliament for the Attleborough division of Shetland. Mr. Anderson, who opposed the bill in Parliament, declared that it did not redeem the pledge of Premier Asquith regarding compulsion.

"No form of words can offer immunity from danger," he added. "We cannot have forced military service without the risk of forced industrial service. Any attempt to use this weapon to coerce trades unionists will lead to great bitterness and end in fault."

James Sexton, of the National Dock Workers, introduced the resolution pledging the conference to assist the government as far as possible to prosecute the war successfully. It expressed the horror of the conference at the atrocities committed by Germany and her allies. Mr. Sexton said he was opposed to militarism, but the war must be won. "If Germany wins," he continued, "nothing else on God's earth matters."

"Battling Nelson" Asks Divorce
After 3 Years in Wedded Ring

"She Wanted Me to Eat Watercress When I Wanted Beef-
steak," Declares Puglist in Petition—Says Wife
Wanted Him to Look Like "Tough Pug."

Chicago, Jan. 26.—It's off. There isn't going to be any further exchange of communiques between Battling Nelson and his pretty, talented wife with a view to reconciling their numerous and various marital difficulties. And, furthermore, the "Durable Dane" has come to a belated conclusion that an interval of single blessedness is preferable to just being a wifeless husband.

All of which leads up to the suit filed today in the Circuit Court by the former light-weight champion to divorce Mrs. Fay King Nelson, to whom he was married three years ago and who has since considered him only as "Pal."

Mrs. Nelson found satisfaction, it seems in marrying an idol of the athletic arena, and hugely enjoyed that country-wide blaze of publicity that attended the wedding. But after that, she found greater happiness in continuing her cartooning work in Denver away from her husband.

"She wanted me to eat watercress salad, when I wanted a beefsteak," "She wanted me to wear a cap and sweater, so I would look like a tough pug."

"She didn't want me to get my ears operated on so I could look like a human being."

"And she humiliated me before my friends every chance she got."

These are a few of the reasons Battling Nelson, former light-weight champion, gave for filing his divorce suit against Mrs. Fay King Nelson.

"Bat" was in a doctor's office having the cauliflower trimmed out of his ears. "Believe me, this hurts," he said. "But it's nothing to the grief I have been having for the last three years—ever since I got married."

GUNS ON SHIP
ALTER STATUS

Lansing May Rule Mounted
Cannon Make Them Aux-
iliaries of War.

Authoritative information obtained last night to the effect that Germany does not consider herself bound by her correspondence with the United States, relative to submarine warfare, to refrain from attacking armed merchant vessels without warning, is understood to have an important bearing on the intention of the State Department shortly to revise its ruling with respect to the status of armed merchantmen.

That such a change of ruling is imminent is borne out of the fact learned last night that certain foreign diplomats have gotten the impression that this will be done in the near future.

According to statements made in reliable quarters, had it been shown that a German submarine sank the Persia, Germany would have regarded the attack as justifiable in the light of the evidence that the Persia mounted a 47 inch gun. Both Germany and Austria it was stated, are disposed to contend that the arming of an enemy merchant ship makes it virtually an auxiliary ship of war. The State Department, it is now said, is about prepared to take a similar view.

Until a definite case arises in which such a merchant ship is attacked, a change of ruling would be inopportune. Consequently, the department will follow the practice of permitting clearance papers to be issued on assurance that the guns on board will not be used unless the ship is attacked without warning.

TO WITHDRAW
FROM AVLONA

Italian Force Confronted by
Superior Numbers of
Austro-Hungarians.

By CAMILLO CIANFARRA.

Rome, Jan. 26.—While small Austrian forces are completing the conquest of Montenegro by disarming the scattered remnants of the Montenegrin army, 200,000 Austro-Hungarian troops are advancing into Albania, overrunning the northern section of that country and approaching the zone where Italy had for many years held dominant sway.

A report reached here today from Athens, stating that because of the superior numbers of the Austro-Hungarian army the Italian expeditionary force landed at Avlona many months ago and since then considerably increased would be withdrawn. War office officials would neither deny nor confirm this report.

If it is finally decided that Italian troops shall offer resistance to the Teutons advance, the first clash cannot be long delayed according to military experts in Rome. Following their occupation of Scutari, the Austro-Hungarians have taken San Giovanni Di Medina, a seaport north of Durazzo.

Here's Palm Beach's Latest.

Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 26.—The newest thing in the way of wearing apparel for men is the Palm Beach suit in a variety of green, blue, red and other bright shades. Hundreds of these gay-colored suits have been ordered and will soon be seen on the walks.

One Dead in Wreck.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 26.—An unidentified man was killed and an engineer and three passengers were seriously injured when two Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound passenger trains collided head-on seven miles west of Lind station today.

Tons of Slate Crush Men.

Charleroi, Pa., Jan. 26.—Two men were instantly killed and two others badly injured when they were caught under an eight-ton fall of slate in the Globe mine, of the Vesta Coal Company, at Roscoe today.

Today Is "Hatters Day."

Today is "Hatters Day" among union men throughout the United States. Every union worker in the country has been asked to set aside his wages for one hour today to help the Danbury Hatters save their homes.

Woman Slayer Pardoned.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27.—Gov. Stuart today granted a full pardon to Mrs. Amelia C. Stokely, of Portsmouth, who shot and killed A. P. Hosket when he entered her home and attacked her. She was sentenced to a year in prison.

Mme. Grouitch in London.

London, Jan. 26.—Mme. Grouitch, the American wife of the Serbian foreign under secretary, has arrived in London from Nish after a perilous journey. In their retreat, she says, the Serbians lost everything; Mme. Grouitch herself lost all her personal property.

BERLIN ADVISED TO GIVE IN TO DEMANDS OF U.S.

Von Bernstorff Urges Ger-
many to Accept American
Views on Lusitania.

FOLLOWS CONFERENCE

Teuton Envoy Satisfied Him-
self with Sine Qua Non of
This Government.

WILL USE HIS PERSUASION

Expected Germany Will at Last Admit
Illegality of Sub Attack in
Giant Liner.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, last night advised his government to accept the views of the United States regarding what is essential to a satisfactory settlement of the Lusitania controversy.

The message to his government was sent by the Ambassador following a 35-minute conference which he had yesterday with Secretary of State Lansing. Along with the recommendation went a written memorandum, which, Secretary Lansing informed the Ambassador, represented the sine qua non of the American position.

The memorandum was drawn up at the conference. It was authoritatively stated last night that it not only represented what the Secretary declared to be necessary to a settlement, but was acceptable to the Ambassador himself. Therefore, it is stated, the Ambassador was able to assure Mr. Lansing that he would use his best endeavors to persuade the Berlin foreign office to approve it.

Should this be the case, it was learned, the reply from Berlin is likely to be in the form of a formal note to the American government embodying all the concessions demanded. And that, it is said, the note would include:

Question of Illegality.

Renewed expressions of regret by Germany over the loss of the American lives;

Reference to the assurances given by Germany in the case of the Arabic and subsequently that she would not again attack unarmed, non-military merchant vessels without warning and without giving the passengers and crews opportunity for escape.

An offer to make full and reasonable reparation in money for the American lives that were lost by reason of an illegal act on the part of the German submarine.

The last paragraph referred to, it adopted in substance by Germany, will constitute a concession on the chief point of difference which has been responsible for the delay. Although willing to pay an indemnity, Germany, as represented in the memorandum which Count von Bernstorff presented to Secretary Lansing, and which was rejected by the latter as unsatisfactory, preferred to pay it rather on the score of friendship than because of admitted liability.

In the communication sent to Berlin last night Ambassador Bernstorff is understood to have advised his government that the United States cannot accept a settlement on any basis other than an admission that the attack on the Lusitania was legally unjustifiable, in so far as it invaded the rights of the neutrals on board.

On leaving the Secretary's office the Ambassador stopped long enough in the office of Mr. Lansing's private secretary to dictate a brief communication. It is understood that this communication was a wireless code message to Berlin advising the German government briefly of the outcome of the conference, and stating that a more detailed report would follow by cable.

TWO-WEEKS-OLD BABY
LEFT IN VESTIBULE

"For Sweet Charity's Sake, Please
Take Me In," Reads Tag At-
tached to Infant.

"My name is George. For sweet charity's sake, please take me in." With this message pinned to his dress, little "George," who has been in this world only two weeks, was found in a basket in the vestibule of George W. Tatzpau's home, 1214 Ninth street northwest, shortly after 8 o'clock last night.

As the door was opened by one of the residents of the house little "George" in the appeal in the note with a smothered cry. Police of the Second precinct say the note was a fine specimen of woman's handwriting. No trace of the child's parents were found by the police.

Upon finding the child Mr. Tatzpau summoned Policeman Ehler, of the Second precinct. The child later was sent to St. Ann's Infant Asylum.

Montenegrians Lose Prisoners.

Paris, Jan. 26.—A Milan dispatch states that during the Montenegrin retreat into Albania, the Montenegrin troops lost 2,500 prisoners they had previously captured from the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson Eats 30-Cent Lunch

Baltimore, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, in democratic fashion, enjoyed a 30-cent lunch today. She and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bolling, of Panama, who is a White House guest, spent the day shopping here.

It was just 2 o'clock when they made their way into a luncheon room in North Charles street. They found seats at the crowded counter and waited patiently for their order.

Mrs. Wilson's particular desire was for Maryland biscuits. With these she had a chicken cutlet. Her meal finished, she took the check and paid at the cashier's window.

FRANCE TO AID
THE BRITISH IN
BIG BLOCKADE

House of Commons Informed
French Warships Will Help
Cut Off Germany.

MORE STRINGENT ACTION

Foreign Secretary Says Eng-
land Is Not Ready Yet
for Full Blockade.

GOVERNMENT HAS DONE BEST

British Will Recognize Transfer to
American Registry of Enemy-
Owned Vessels.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Jan. 26.—France will assist England hereafter in making the blockade of Germany more effective. This announcement was made today in connection with the debate in the house of commons on Shirley Penn's resolution demanding more stringent action to prevent trade between neutrals and Germany.

France and England will act together diplomatically on all questions relating to the blockade. French warships will aid British warships in blockade duty in both the English Channel and the North Sea. They will take part in the examination of mails as well as cargoes.

There was an unusually large attendance when the debate began. The public and peers' galleries were crowded. First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour was present and appeared to make a point of cheering every sentence of Sir Edward Grey's speech as if to announce to the world that there was no friction whatever between the navy and the foreign office.

Has Done Its Best.

The foreign secretary's speech made it clear that the government is not yet ready to adopt an absolute blockade against Germany.

"The government," he said in effect, "has done the best it can. If any one can suggest any better way, we shall be glad to adopt it."

Transfer to American registry of enemy-owned vessels will be recognized, if they are not used directly or indirectly in trading with enemy enemies. Lord Robert Cecil, parliament undersecretary for foreign affairs, told the house of commons today that the United States had been informed to this effect.

His statement was made in response to an inquiry. He said that the government had approved the transfer of the German vessel Purelight to the Standard Oil Company, consent having been given as part of an agreement with the company, with restrictions as to exportation of lubricants, paraffin, and wax to neutral countries.

This decision marks a complete reversal of the attitude hitherto maintained by Great Britain as to the transfer of enemy-owned ships. It opens up a wide range of possibilities as to the German-owned ships laid up in New York and other American harbors.

MONTENEGRINS ACCEPT TERMS

Members of Cabinet Said to Have Agreed to Uncondi- tional Surrender.

SAY KING ASKED FRANCIS JOSEPH TO BE CONSIDERATE

Semi-official Statement Issued by Ber- lin—Deny Montenegro Still Is Fighting.

Berlin, Jan. 26 (Wireless via Sayville).—All the members of the Montenegrin cabinet have signed a declaration accepting the terms of unconditional surrender laid by the commander of the Austro-Hungarian army.

Not only this, but King Nicholas wrote a personal letter to Emperor Francis Joseph pleading for "graceful conditions" for his "unhappy country."

These assertions are contained in a semi-official statement issued here today in disproof of the claim made in entente quarters that Montenegro never surrendered and is still fighting. The statement sets forth in detail the events leading up to and following the surrender. It says:

"The Montenegrins were still celebrating the Greek new year when the Austro-Hungarian forces, advancing on Mount Lovcen, encountered among its defenders 500 Italians, who were the first to flee."

Here Gives Welcome.

"On January 11 the Montenegrin authorities left Cetinje for Podgoritz. On January 12 a Bosnian detachment under command of a young first lieutenant entered Cetinje and was welcomed ceremoniously by 30-year-old Ilva Plamenac, hero of many fights against the Turks in former years."

"The young lieutenant ordered the inhabitants to surrender their arms. The same day there arrived at Cetinje two Montenegrin officers with a white flag of truce bearing a letter written personally by the King. Both were led into the Grand Hotel, where they were guarded by Bosnian sentries."

"In the meantime an Austro-Hungarian brigade arrived, and the commander received in the Grand Hotel a delegation of citizens who formally surrendered the town. The authorities surrendered the archives and the public buildings. From January 14 Cetinje was under Austro-Hungarian martial law."

"The letter of King Nicholas asked Emperor Francis Joseph for graceful conditions for his unhappy country."

"On January 16 the Austro-Hungarians occupied the district between Cetinje and Ryeka."

All Of Britain's
Dockyards Busy

Balfour Says British Could
Not Add to Magnitude of
Preparations.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Jan. 26.—A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, was asked in the house of commons today whether it was true that Germany had produced a new seventeen-inch naval gun. He was also asked what steps were being taken to meet any development in the way of new ships or large guns being produced by Germany during the period of naval inactivity. Mr. Balfour said:

"No doubt it has been within the power of Germany to initiate during the war and perhaps to complete the building of large ships with powerful armament."

"We have no evidence that seventeen-inch guns exist, but, given the time and labor, there would be no difficulty in making them."

"As regards the preparedness of the British navy, it may be said that every dockyard, public or private, at home or in the Mediterranean, is being used either for new constructions or for repairing requirements of ourselves and our allies. This being so, it is impossible to add to the magnitude of our preparations."

Bluebirds Sing in Plainfield.

Plainfield, Conn., Jan. 26.—"It isn't the heat, it's the awful humidity," residents of this town were saying to each other today as they mopped their brows. The thermometer registered 50 at noon, it being the hottest January day in memory. Bluebirds and blackbirds carolled in the streets.

Prisoners Burned to Death.

Whitesburg, Ky., Jan. 26.—Charles Graham and David Morris, prisoners in the jail at Toms Creek, Va., were burned to death in their cells today when the jail was destroyed by fire. They are believed to have fired the jail while smoking.

British Kill 150 Arabs.

London, Jan. 26.—An official statement in Cairo says the British engaged 5,000 Arabs on Sunday and drove them back three miles. The British casualties were 26 killed and 230 wounded. The Arab loss was 150 killed and 500 wounded.